

at the time of Emperor William's telegram.

THE SOUDAN IN COMMONS.

Vigorous Debate Over the Serious Situation as Revealed by the Statement of Mr. Curzon.

London, March 16.—Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, made a statement in the House today which sets at rest all doubts, if any there were, as to the attitude of Great Britain toward the Sudan. The Government coming out squarely in favor of and in sympathy with Italy in the latter's campaign in Abyssinia, and justifying the course adopted by Lord Salisbury in sending an expedition against Dongola.

Mr. Labouchere moved to adjourn in order to consider the serious situation which had been revealed by the statement in regard to Egypt and the Sudan, made by Mr. Curzon. Mr. Labouchere contended that the expedition into the Sudan was worse than needless. It hindered the fulfillment of the pledges of Great Britain to evacuate Egypt, and he doubted whether it would relieve the Italians. He was a warm friend of Italy, he said, but not of Italy in Africa.

Sir Charles Dilke said he did not believe that the real object of the expedition was the safety of Egypt, nor a diversion in favor of the Italians, which was impossible. Dongola, he said, was on the way to Khartoum and Darfur. He suspected that the Government intended to strike both places, and establish a position at Darfur as the centre of the great African kingdom, which they hoped to establish in the near future.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Government leader in the House, said that all the Government could state at present was that the advance must be made. It would be premature to discuss the further movements intended.

Mr. Labouchere also rejoiced because of the resurgence of Mahdism. Had he ever seen a more cruel or worse rule? He could not conceive a change more for the benefit of the Sudan than that that country should be transferred to a government acting under English influence. Nothing certainly would more conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the Sudanese than replacing brutal anarchy by regular laws.

The Government had no reason to believe that any great power would object to the expedition. Certainly those powers favorable to Italy would not object, and any other power that was desirous that Egypt should remain prosperous and secure, would not regret the step the Government had taken. The Government did not dream of extending the conquest to Darfur. That was a nightmare, a creation of Sir Charles Dilke's imagination. The rumor of a British advance would spread with lightning-like rapidity in the Mahdist region. There could be no better diversion in favor of the Italians, even if the expedition went no further than Akasheh, one-third of the way to Dongola.

Mr. John Hodgson, member for Waterford City, and one of the Parnellite leaders, said that if the expedition met with a misfortune similar to that which had befallen the Italians, the news would be received with satisfaction by the greater number of the Irish members of the House.

Akashah, the town referred to by Mr. Curzon and Mr. Balfour, is the point south of Wady Halfa, which it is the present intention of the Government to make the terminus of a railway from Wady Halfa. Part of a line is still in existence, but it has not been used since the evacuation of Dongola in 1885. Engineers report that the rapid completion of the line could be easily effected.

Czar Decorates King Menelek.
Vienna, March 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar has conferred upon King Menelek, of Abyssinia, the Grand Cordon of St. George, the highest military decoration in the gift of the Russian Emperor, and that Baron de Meyendorff, Councillor of the Russian Embassy at Rome, has been intrusted with transmitting the sign of the decoration to Abyssinia.

It is expected in St. Petersburg, the dispatch says, that King Menelek will ask Russia to intervene between Abyssinia and Italy for the conclusion of peace on the basis of the independence of Abyssinia and the restoration of the old frontiers of Ethiopia.

A Wall from the Fig.
Paris, March 16.—The Figaro says that the British expedition into the Sudan is undertaken in order to enable England to say that her work of civilization in Egypt was the first phase of her final development and annexation of that country.

120,000,000 Francs for the Campaign.
Rome, March 16.—It is understood that the Government will to-morrow ask Parliament for a credit of upward of 120,000,000 francs to meet the current expenses of the Italian campaign. This sum will include the expenditures of the Cispal Government and cover the projected expenses up to the end of 1896.

A PRICE ON HIS HEAD.

It is Declared That the Spanish Government Wants John D. Hart Assassinated.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 14.—Captain W. W. Ker, counsel for John D. Hart, who was arrested on board the Bermuda when said vessel was en route to Spain, has caused the Spanish Government more trouble than those of any other country in the United States, says that a price has been placed on Mr. Hart's head. Captain Ker to-day showed to his friends in this city the following telegram from a prominent Cuban in New York, whose name he had marked out:

The Bermuda sailed from here Saturday night. A report is current that many quarters that the Spanish Consul-General has offered a reward of \$10,000 to any man who will give a knife in the back of John D. Hart.

The lawyer was angry, and he did not hesitate to say so. He expressed himself in behalf of Mr. Hart, who is not only a client, but also a partner in business, in these words:

"I am not surprised that the Spanish Consul would offer a reward to somebody to stick a knife into John D. Hart. The agents of the Spanish Government have surrounded themselves with a lot of foreigners who are employed as spies and ready-made weapons. They are wearing anything required of them by their masters. I am sorry to say they also have in their employ a few depraved men who are of American birth. The Spaniards are debauching our people with Spanish gold, and introducing the Spanish methods into our communities. I am not surprised, therefore, that assassination is also to be introduced."

Mr. Hart does not fear them—they can neither buy nor intimidate, but they might as well understand that if they are going to bring the knife business into play over people who retaliate, and we will commence at the head of the heap instead of at the bottom."

Herbert Booth's Farewell Tour.
Winnipeg, March 16.—Commandant Herbert Booth, head of the Salvation Army in Canada, with headquarters at Toronto, passed through Winnipeg yesterday en route to the Pacific coast cities on a farewell tour of inspection. The Commandant will give up the present command and leave Canada June next. When questioned concerning the resignation of Ballington Booth from the Salvation Army, he only expressed regret that the resignation and justified General Booth's action in the matter.

The chief dependence of those liable to sudden colds is Dr. Hall's Cough Syrup.

WHAT THE MAYORS SAY.

Continued from First Page.

BINGHAMTON'S MAYOR WANTS THE BILL SIGNED.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

RECEIVED BY THE WESTERN UNION BUILDING, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

1896

Binghamton, N. Y., March 16.

To the Editor of the Journal:

It is my intention to attend the hearing on the Raines bill and ask Governor Morton, in behalf of good government, to promptly approve same. The bill cannot be signed too quickly to suit me.

GEO. E. GREEN,

Mayor of Binghamton.

POUGHKEEPSIE'S MAYOR FAVORS APPROVAL.

THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM REACHES ALL IMPORTANT PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

TELEGRAM

RECEIVED BY THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM, 253 Broadway, New York.

1896

Poughkeepsie, March 16.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I hope the Governor will sign the Raines bill.

C. N. ARNOLD,

Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

MAYOR OF COHOES WILL APPEAR IN OPPOSITION.

THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM REACHES ALL IMPORTANT PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

TELEGRAM

RECEIVED BY THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM, 253 Broadway, New York.

1896

Cohoes, N. Y., March 16.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Am willing to appear before the Governor at any time, and am not in favor of Raines bill.

HENRY A. STRONG,

Mayor of Cohoes.

SCHENECTADY'S MAYOR A PARTISAN OF RAINES.

THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM REACHES ALL IMPORTANT PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

TELEGRAM

RECEIVED BY THE POSTAL COMPANY'S SYSTEM, 253 Broadway, New York.

1896

Schenectady, N. Y., March 16.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The Governor should sign the Raines bill. I expect to attend the hearing. I am a friend of the bill.

JACOB W. CLUTE,

Mayor of Schenectady.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S MAYOR ADVOCATES VETO.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I shall certainly go to Albany on Wednesday and urge Governor Morton to veto the Raines bill. My ground of protest is, I imagine, the same as that of other Mayors. This measure would take away money to which the city is entitled, and it is not Home Rule. For years the Republican party has pretended to favor the government of our cities by the people of those cities. This bill is not consistent with such professions.

Here in Long Island City our excise revenue last year was \$19,500. This year, if we are not interfered with, it will be larger. All this money goes to the maintenance of the poor, the support of hospitals and other charities. We have not one dollar now to pay for these institutions. What will become of them if the Raines bill becomes a law, and we are prevented from raising money in the usual way? We will have hardly any revenue at all.

The license fee here would be \$300. When we become part of the Greater New York it would be \$800. In a place like this it is impossible for saloon keepers to make money under such an expense. Besides there are so many restrictions on the business that it would be extremely hard to get bondsmen.

The operation of this measure would cripple all our charities. As it is now, we cannot pay out a dollar until next year.

PATRICK J. GLEASON,

Mayor of Long Island City.

MAYOR STRONG DECLINES TO STATE HIS POSITION.

Despite his known opposition to the Raines bill, and the fact that only a few weeks ago he stated to the newspapers his belief that the passage of the measure would presage the defeat of the Republican party of the coming election, Mayor Strong yesterday declined to say whether or not he would attend the meeting of Mayors at Albany.

"I have just received Governor Morton's telegram, and have not had time to consider the matter carefully," he said.

"Will you send a representative in the event you do not attend the hearing?"

"I always have a representative in Albany in the person of Mr. John Roger Clark. But I cannot say what I shall do."

"I must decline to discuss the matter. I can give nothing further now."

A poll was taken at both the Metropolitan and Union League clubs Sunday, and not a single member could be found who was not opposed to the Raines bill. Mayor Strong is a member of both clubs.

Several of Mayor Strong's political friends tried yesterday to induce him to arrange to go to Albany. To everybody, however, his Honor said, "No; I shall not go unless there are more urgent reasons presented than any I am at present aware of."

Charles Steckler, acting for Judge Alfred Steckler, had a long talk with the Mayor, and expressed his disappointment that the Governor had refused a general public hearing. He had arranged, he said, to send a monster living petition; that is, that from 50,000 to 100,000 were ready to journey to the capital and protest against the Governor's approval of the Raines bill.

During the consideration of the Raines bill by the Legislature, Mayor Strong said:

"Republicans are playing into the hands of Democrats. They are needlessly antagonizing people by attempting to remove restrictions which are now vested in Excise Boards. It is true this city was carried by Republicans when all the liquor dealers opposed them. It is

a dangerous thing to leave an impression that it is all politics—a political free run bill. So far as I have heard, it does not satisfy anybody in its present shape."

BROOKLYN'S MAYOR FAVORS A LOW BEER LICENSE.

Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, of Brooklyn, said: "I have not received an invitation from Governor Morton to explain my views to him on the Raines bill. If one comes in time, I shall certainly attend. I cannot give my attitude on the bill, because I do not know but it may come before the Mayors, and in such a case it would not be in good taste to express my views in advance."

"I am, however, in favor of legislation favoring a low license for beer and ale saloons, as I think it would be a good temperance measure. I have arrived at that conclusion from close observation, which has shown that where there are more beer and ale saloons, and fewer liquor stores, there is less drunkenness. Take our Sixteenth Police Precinct as an illustration. They are nearly all beer saloons there. It is an exception to find a liquor store, and the returns from the Police Department show fewer arrests for drunkenness there than in any other precinct."

"If a man must drink, and he cannot get liquor conveniently, he will drink beer, and beer alone will not make a drunkard of him. It is a case of choosing the lesser of two evils in one sense of the word. One of our oldest police captains, in point of service, informed me that in his observations of over a quarter of a century there is less drunkenness in beer drinking localities than in others. I shall lay these facts before the Governor if I am notified officially that he has set a day apart to hear the Mayors of the various cities."

MORTON CALLS ON THE MAYORS.

(Continued from First Page.)

As requested hearing, I received word from him this morning that he would hear us on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and I immediately telegraphed the Mayors of the various cities. I have not heard from either Mayor Strong or Mayor Wurster. I hope that we shall have the two largest cities in the State represented at this hearing, which will be the most important of the day for the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn are the cities most affected by the bill. I am confident that under the new Constitution I can prove that the bill should go to the Mayors for approval or disapproval."

Thatcher to Strong.

This is the message Mayor Thatcher sent to Mayor Strong, and to which no reply was received:

The Governor has obligingly granted a hearing before him on the Raines bill to the Mayors of the cities for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Since you represent the city most disastrously affected by this bill, I earnestly hope you will be present.

Several days ago Mr. Thatcher sent Mayor Strong a telegram, asking him if he did not wish to join the other Mayors in a request for a hearing before the Governor. The bill is a special city bill, Mayor Strong, who resembles Martin Van Buren in his disinclination to give a direct reply to a question, wired back the remarkable and indefinite message:

"I think not."

Politicians are trying to analyze Mayor Strong's message. The Mayor frequently moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform, and this has given rise to the impression that he is "uncertain." They wonder if "I think not" means that the Mayor may join in the protest eventually, and if it indicates that the question is undergoing the cogitation process, to be ultimately determined before it is too late.

There is no doubt that the words "I think not," might be followed by almost any action or utterance, and that the Mayor's diplomatic reply in the first place would preclude the possibility of saying that he had committed himself either one way or the other. Politicians cannot be blamed, however, for thinking that this double entendre indicates a disinclination at least on the part of Mayor Strong to oppose the Raines bill. It looks as if Mayor Strong were either afraid to become tangled up in this question, or is not averse to Governor Morton's signing the bill.

Politics of Strong's Silence.

If he wishes Governor Morton to sign the bill, it is argued, it is not because the Mayor approves the bill or that his advisers in the Union League approve the bill, for nearly all of these gentlemen have put themselves on record as against it. The Mayor's attitude would seem to indicate that he would not object to Governor Morton making the political mistake involved in signing the bill. There seems to be no question that the Governor in affixing his signature to the Raines bill would lose popularity. In view of the Governor's Presidential aspirations it can be readily seen why his enemies could stand by and laugh with ghoulish glee while he is making a mistake. The fact is not forgotten that Mayor Strong and Mayor McKinley are great personal friends.

In the struggle for political honors, as in all other struggles, a set-back for one contestant is a benefit to the other contestant. And in this case the signing of the Raines bill, assuming it would be disadvantageous to Governor Morton when he appeals to the people or their representatives in convention assembled, at some future time, would be an advantage to Mr. McKinley. It is not surprising that such speculations should be indulged in when Mayor Strong neglects to declare himself on a question upon which a vast majority of the citizens of New York have no uncertain opinion.

Plans of the Platt Machine.

The Republican machine will exert every influence known to machine political management to force Governor Morton to sign this bill. It is interesting to note that the ten days' limit for Governor Morton's action expires March 25, the day after the State Convention, at which delegates at large to the Republican National Convention will be elected. The Governor may wait until the last day before taking action. There is every prospect that he will do so at this writing.

The machine men threaten that if the Governor has not taken action on the bill on March 24 the convention will adjourn until the following day, this being in line with the policy of terrorism of which Mr. Platt is a demonstrator. The intimation given by such action would be that if the bill were not enacted the delegates might not be instructed for Mr. Morton.

The machine possibly forgets that Governor Morton has until midnight of March 25 in which to dispose of the bill, and even if the convention were adjourned for one day awaiting gubernatorial action, it could not be adjourned decently for two days. Such an obvious effort at intimidation would undoubtedly be resented by many machine men, and it is entirely unlikely that Mr. Platt would expose his hand to such an extent.

While the machine is holding the delegation from New York State over Governor Morton's head as a club, the Governor has really very little to fear. He could veto the Raines bill, and Mr. Platt would not dare to rob him of the delegates. The Platt machine is committed too far on the subject of Mr. Morton's candidacy. A refusal to deliver the delegates to Morton following on his veto of the Raines bill would be such a flagrant example of the re-

suits of machine autocracy that Mr. Platt would be the first to feel its boomerang effect.

Assemblyman Otto Kemper is preparing a memorial to-night to be signed by all the Assemblymen who voted against the Raines bill. This memorial is to be presented to the Governor, and will ask that he request the Republican Legislature to recall the bill.

Governor Morton, after consideration, decides that the Raines bill should go to the Mayors of the cities for approval or disapproval, he will need the assent of the Legislature to send the bill to the Mayors. It is now in his hands, and can only be recalled by concurrent resolution. If the Governor wishes the bill recalled there will be no course left for the Legislature but to accede to his request.

WILL BOYCOTT FARMERS.

Incensed at the Passage of an Obnoxious Measure by Rural Legislators, Brewers Will Retaliate.

Angered almost beyond control by the indifference of the agriculturists who own and operate farms in the upper part of New York State, a number of representatives of the local brewing industry have decided to put into effect a practical policy of retaliation.

Prior to the introduction of the Raines bill it had been the rule among the brewers to give the preference to the earth's products of this State in making their purchases of supplies. Men who own malt houses and hop barns in the interior of the State, and who for years have been steadily accumulating fortunes by the disposal of their products in this market have within the past few days found that they and their merchandise are no longer in favor, for local brewers positively refuse to give them further orders.

On Saturday last a further setback was given to the farmers and commission merchants, when a prominent brewer, speaking for himself and some of his business associates told a commission merchant from up the State that until Governor Morton had disposed of the Raines bill neither he nor any of the brewers with whom he had influence would purchase a bale of oats, a bale of hay nor a bundle of straw which came from any New York State farmer; and, furthermore, in the event of the bill in its present state becoming a law, this rule of boycott would be continued indefinitely.

Colonel A. E. Seifert, secretary of the Brewers' Board of Trade said that while the matter had not come before the Board for official action, it would doubtless be brought up immediately after the Raines bill became a law, and he seemed certain that it would.

"The brewers of this State paid the farmers fully \$12,000,000 last year for grain," said Colonel Seifert, "and that is a period when prices for these products ruled lower than for many years. As a matter of fact, the brewing industry of this city and of Brooklyn has been the chief, if not the sole, source of support to an enormous number of farmers in the interior of this State, and if once that support is withdrawn there will be a period of depression and possibly of bankruptcy in the agricultural communities which will make every resident there recognize the unpalatable fact that in voting for the passage of the Raines bill members of the Legislature from the rural districts cast their ballots very much against, instead of in favor of, the actual interests of their constituents."

BLISS OPPOSES RAINES'S BILL.

The President of the Republican Club Wants a Veto.

Cornelius N. Bliss, president of the American Protective Tariff League, and also of the Republican Club, and treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is opposed to the Raines Excise bill, and in discussing it yesterday said:

"This and some other legislation at Albany during the present session of the Legislature will prove fatal to the success of the Republican party in this State."

Mr. Bliss and other anti-Platt leaders will ask the Governor to use his power and veto the bill.

MORE THAN A CENTURY.

Judith Cummings Said She Was 117 Years Old and Had More Than 100

Descendants.

Judith Cummings, the oldest woman in New Jersey, died to-day at her home near Red Bank, at the age of one hundred and seventeen years. Her claims to this remarkable age has been generally accepted by the oldest families in Monmouth and Middlesex counties, who know her ancestry. She was born at Griggstown, Somerset County, in 1770, of slave parents owned by William Vector. At twenty-one she was sold to Vanleue, of Cheesequake, who sold her to Henry Hendrickson, of Middletown, who gave her her freedom after many years' service under him. She had twelve children.

"Aunt Judy" claimed to have seen George Washington several times. Samuel Bergen, her oldest child, still lives in New Brunswick, at the age of ninety years, and is employed by the New Brunswick Times as an engineer. Bergen says that there is no doubt about his mother being one hundred and seventeen years old. He estimates that his mother's children, grandchildren and great grandchildren number one hundred and seven. Mrs. Cummings had used tobacco all her life. She lived with her granddaughter, Mrs. William V. Olmes.

PLATT MEN SAY

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

They Are Asserting That They Carried Everything in Last Night's Primaries.

Not Certain Yet, However, That There Will Be a Solid Machine Delegation to St. Louis.

STORM CUT OFF MANY BALLOTS.

Brookfield Faction Worked Hard Amid Adverse Elements, but Indications Point to Their Defeat.

Primaries were held throughout the city last night for the election of delegates to the Congressional and Assembly district conventions to be held to-morrow and Friday nights respectively, to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention, which will be held at St. Louis on June 18, and to the State Convention, which will be held in this city next Tuesday.

The primaries were open from 7 to 9 o'clock, but on account of the inclemency of the weather, the total vote cast was not as heavy as it otherwise would have been. Particularly was this true of the "bon ton" districts.

The Platt men could be estimated last night the Platt forces have again carried the city, but whether or not there will be a solid machine delegation to St. Louis cannot be ascertained until the complete returns have been received, as the ones obtained up to midnight were very meagre.

The Brookfield faction made a strong campaign in the Twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth Congressional districts, which they hoped to capture the delegates for William McKinley.

The Platt men were easy winners in the Fourteenth District. The night which Colonel T. C. Campbell was expected to make as an independent McKinley delegate dwindled down to petty skirmishing in a few districts.

The Fourteenth District is made up of 233 election districts in the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Assembly Districts. In this territory 694 delegates to the Congressional Convention were elected, of which Quigg and Gruber will control over 400, insuring their election as Morton delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

Campbell carried several voting precincts in the Twenty-third Assembly District, where he lives, and also secured a few election districts in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. Gruber carried his own Assembly District, the Twenty-first, with the exception of one voting precinct, and Quigg easily carried the Nineteenth Assembly District, in which he resides. Campbell's greatest effort was expended in Chairman Lauterbach's district, where he claimed to have captured six out of thirteen election districts. These, with the districts carried elsewhere, it was expected would give him about eighty delegates in the convention.

Secretary George R. Manchester, of the County Committee, was busy all evening receiving returns at the county headquarters in the Telephone Building, in West Thirty-eighth street. They were slow in coming in, however, but every return indicated a complete victory for the regulars in every Congressional district in the city. At midnight Mr. Manchester said:

"We have carried every district in the city, and will send a solid Morton delegation to the St. Louis Convention from this city. The returns from the Twelfth District show that Cornelius N. Bliss has been defeated by Thurlow Weed Barnes, and Commissioners Wright and Collis have been snatched under in the Fifteenth, as well as General Anson G. McCook and William Brookfield in the Thirteenth. The delegation from this city will probably be composed of the following gentlemen:

District. 7—Frederick Haldy. 12—Howard Carroll. 8—Edward V. C. Cott. 13—Alex. Mason. 9—John Collins. 14—John Leisenweber. 10—John Murray. 15—Lemuel E. Quigg. 11—Robert G. Green. 16—Joseph Murray. 12—David Friedman. Jacob M. Patterson.

Charges were openly made last night by several Platt leaders that money was freely used during the day in the interest of William McKinley, as the friends of the latter confidently expected to secure at least two delegates from this city and break the Morton column.

In the Twenty-fifth District the Platt men, under the leadership of Amasa Thorton, won a decided victory. Thornton defeated Wilbur F. Wakeman in his election district by nine votes.

Mayor's Secretary Job E. Hedges carried his election district. The "Black Belt," between Sixth and Seventh avenues, went solidly for Platt, through the work of "Charley" Anderson and Caleb Simms. In the Twenty-fourth Election District Mrs. Mary Hall, the colored woman who has won fame as a Republican orator, worked with Jacob Simms, the Brookfield leader, against Caleb Simms, his brother, who is identified with the regulars. The latter won the battle.

It was reported at a late hour that the Platt men had carried the Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth Assembly districts, former Brookfield strongholds. This could not be verified.

THE BROOKLYN PRIMARIES

Many Lively Contests Between the Wurster and Worth Factions—The Mayor Carries His Ward.

The Republicans of Kings County held their primaries in all the 628 election districts of the city last night. The officeholders were out in full force and managed affairs to suit themselves. The primaries were held for the purpose of electing delegates, who will on Thursday night select ten delegates and as many alternates to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis. The vote was not heavy, except in the districts where Mayor Wurster, Theodore B. Willis, Jacob Worth and Sheriff Buttrill live. There was no issue or principle at stake. The Wurster-Willis forces failed to defeat the Worth-Buttrill element, and the latter had but one purpose in view, and that was to defeat the Wurster-Willis people. The indications at midnight were that the Mayor's friends had carried the Second and Third Congressional districts, and that the followers of Jacob Worth had triumphed in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts.

The Worth people claimed to have carried the Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth,

Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards. They counted the other wards to their friends, the enemy.

Possibly the most interesting fight was in the Nineteenth Ward, the home of Mayor Wurster, ex-Senator Worth and many other leaders. There are twenty-three districts in this ward. Seven of these Worth is believed to carry in his vest pocket, Mayor Wurster claims nine, and seven belong to the man who wins them. Just how these seven went last night is not known. Upon their action depends the triumph or defeat of the Administration forces.

As far as his own district—the Ninth—is concerned, Wurster was a